Business Notices.

as a constant standard of Weights, and a correct syste explice are subjects claiming the attention of overy individual

FATRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES. ADAPTED TO EVERT BEANCH OF BUSINESS.
Where a route, t as a durante Scale is req. ired.

These Scales are manufactured only by the origin and thethers represented as Fairbanks' are more to its

time of which purchasers should beware.

For They are extremely simple in construction are made of
the rang best materials, by experienced and intelligent workmen,
not under the attributes as pervision of the inventors.

For They have been in constant use in all branches of business for thirty years, in all parts of the world, and, having been

ness for therety years, in all parts of the world, and, hving been most thoroughly tried, are the acknowledged standard.

They have taken more first promisum than all other Scales, and what is of more practical value, have received the award of superior excellence by the rast numbers who have used them far

nony years.
They are fully warranted not only strong and accurate,

but de a le; and tie manufacturers, who ere permanently established and fully responsible, will always be prompt to make this They are (owing to the large experience and superiorfa-

ties of the manuscrarers) offered at lower prices than other

scales of equal-size and strength.

The size mane of all sizes and capacities and adapted to
direquired uses, embracing more than a numbed different modi-

They are cheep, contenient, strong occurate, and durable, their coperiority in these respects having been proved by long can, and no pains will be spared to maintein, and, if possible, improve their quality.

presented quarty.

In where I the steet amount of property which, in the course of years, is weighed a point single Scale, and of the fact that In any ordinary business, as god scale will had during the life of its user, it is most obviously false economy to hexard the probatility of getting an unreliable Scale, for the sake of a small say ing in the first cod.

18th strated and descriptive Catalogues furnished upon applica
tion by wait or otherwise.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 BROADWAY, New York

FIRE! FIRE!!! FIRE!!!

A CONCLUMNATION PREVENTED !!! THE AMERICAN INCIDENTE SAVED

By using

THE HYDROPULT.

Reed the following letter from Tuomas McErnarn, esq., Sec cetary of the American Institute:

ASSERTCAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1360. The the electrical Hydropult Company.

It company the great pleasure to certifying to the efficiency of the Hand Englis or Pertable Pump, which you see proper to cell the Hymnogerror Wayse. Tunower, At the late Pair of the Institute at Palace Garden, in lighting the gas for the eventua, fire was count unleased to some high, combusible or assents. fire was cannuckased to some figure contents and board and the flames quickly communicated to the canvas and board calling of the roof. The roof was as high that there were no mercs of rescating the fire by isoders or otherwise and one of your Harrison transfer on exhibition, it occurred to one of the

theoreters of the exhibition to bring it into use. With a single pell of water and this if he instrument the fire was almost instantly extinguished. It was the general impression that three shouly estinguished. It was the general impression that three or four minutes' detay would have resulted in the certain destruction of the buildier, and all present concurred in the opi ion, or rather in the certain conviction, that the Hydropuis saved the institute from a similar calamity which on the same day of the mouth two years before hid the Crystal Passes in sales.

Thomas McEtnarn,

Very respectfully.

Corresponding Secretary american Institute.
From The New York Only Tribune.

From The New York Only Tribune.

From The Assaultan Institute Fate—It may be rememered that on the night of the 5th of October 1950, the Crystal Pelace, in which the annual fair of the Amorican institute was leng held at the time, caught fire by some accident, and was completely destroyed. Singular to relate, on the night of the 5th of this October, lest Friday at the same hoor, and under almost similar thromatenes, one of the main buildings in which the institute Frif was high rid at Palace Gardens took fire, and very narrowly excepted destruction. The junitor was dighting the gat, when he socidar taily ignited some fancy fectoosings in the itself see in an instant the finnes were overlapping each other in all directions, and at such a highir that it was impossible to throw water on them by ordinary means. Fortuestely for the exhibiters and sittors, one of the art one on exhibition at the time was Vone's Hydropuit, a pump, with hose and saction pipe attached such that it can be carried about by a child—yet capable of change the water from a cell the or secretari, and sending it this O tober, last Friday at the same hour, and under almost drawing the water from a pall tub, or reservoir, and sending it to a great hight. One of the waiters in the refreshment soloon a-fixed this little force-pump and threw several palls of water through it up to the fire, and extinguished the flames in a few minutes. Und it not been for the Hydropalt, the entire buildminutes. Had it not been for the rightspain, the charte state ing and all its valuable contents, must have been consumed. The masters of the Fair awarded the Highest medal to the Amer-ican Hydropart Company, in recognition of the valuable service which it readered them in this amergency.

Many on Asgrations have been prevented by the use of tids simple festrament.

It can be used for all purposes for which a Hydrant or Force-Pomp is applicable, and in situations where other contrivances

> ARREGAN HYDROPULT CO. No. 151 Nussant-st., and No. 11 Perk row, New-York.

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The aged sed infirm will find them a "Prank or Onnay Pages."

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Resided and alignative embeddahed. Everything is the way of refusalments can be here obtained by ladder and putterment at allegars of the day and evening.

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"Well as Wells "Noise surpose them." [Fines Journal.
"Will desire what all require—safety from five, acceptant in
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ON THIS HEAD, MY LORD!"-We mean, of course, on our head, is one of Knoz's famous hats, not we have heen a better and wher man over since we have worn it. There is a closer relationship between a nice litting hat and wisdom than is generally realized, for the outside of the head is very often typical of the inside. Call on Charley Knox, No, 212 Brondway, and he will tell you all about it.

BHONGHITIS.—This sure feretunner of Consumption can be instantly relieved and permanently cured by the use of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAN

IRON AND SCIPBUR POWDERS. The Olive Ter ellays pain, and heels soreness and inflamma-tion, and the Iron and Sulphur Powders convert the waste or wom-out particles of the Blood into gases, which are ejected from the body by the pores, instead of bring deposited as Pulmos. The testimoniais of Rev. O. F. Spinning, Rev. Dr. LEONARD, D. L. Mirchell, esq., and many prominent and well-known persons are contained in a permulate, which will be well-known persons are contained in a pamphlet, which will be

sent, to any address, free by mail.

Olive Tar, 50 cents per bottle; Powders, \$1 per package. At
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New-Pork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. For President ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For Vice-President BANNABAL HAMLAN. New-York: FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WILLIAM C. ERYANT, JAMES O. PUTNAM. Districts: ABUAR BROKWITH. 1...Jonn A. Kine. 17. ASDAR DECREEKLA 2. EDWARDS W. PISKE. 3. ANDREW CARRIGAN. 19. JAMES R. ALLANEN. 20. BEND. N. HENTINGTON. 21. SHERMAN D. PHELPS. 4. JAMES KNILT. 5. SIGNAUNI KAUPMANN. 6. FREDERICK KAPP. 7. WASHINGTON SMITE. 23. JOHN J. FOOTE. S. WILLIAM A. DARRING. 25., WILLIAM VAN MARTER 26. John E. Semlet. 27. Frank L. Jones. 10. Gronez M. GRIER. H., Reves H. King. 23. JAMES S. WADSWORTH. 13. John F. Winslow. 14. Jacob H. Ten Evek. 29. EIRA M. PAUSONS 30. CHARLES C. PARKER. 31. ELISHA S. WHALEN.

For Laestenant-GovernorROBERT CAMPBELL. For Canal CommissionerSAMUEL H. BARNES. For Impector of State Prisons JAMES K. BATES.

33. JAMES PARKER

32. JOHN GREINER, JR.

16. BOBERT S. HALE.

TO COERESPONDENTS.

to notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

week must be handed in to-day. Carl Schürz speaks to the people of Williamsburgh this evening, at the Odcon, in English, and

subsequently in German, at Turner's Hall, in Mesercle street. Of course, he will have a rousing reception.

From Mexico we learn that the Juarez Government has ordered the restoration of the conducta lately seized, and deprived Degollado of his command, ordering him to be brought to Vera Cruz as

Imperative circumstances having precluded the fulfillment by Senator Wilson of Mass. of the appointments in this State hitherto announced, his place will be taken by the Hon. FRED. P. STAN-TON of Kansas (whereof he was Secretary under

A Mass Meeting of the Republicans of Brooklyn wit be held to-night at their headquarters, Wigwam City Hall square. The Hon. JAMES HUM-PHREY. STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD, and STEWART WOODFORD, will speak. The Republicans of Kings County are thoroughly at work.

A most disgraceful assault was made noon a Wide Awake procession in Troy on Saturday night last, by the partisons of the Douglas Democracy. And it is in evidence, by the testimony of several persons, that the attack was a premeditated one, baying been agreed upon for several days. It was one of the most murderous demonstrations ever witnessed in an mland town of this country.

The Hen. Jacob Collamer was vesterday resilected by the Legislature of Vermont to the U. S. Senate for a further term of six years from the 4th of March next. This is an event of which the whole country may be glad. Judge Col'amer combines a ripe knowledge of public affairs, with ability, adustry, and the most undoubted integrity. He is genuine conservative-a conservative of Order with Liberty, Law with Right. Mr. Lincola's Administration will have no purer and scarcely an abler supporter in the Scante.

The Republicans of Orange and Sullivan Counties held a rousing mass Convention at Middletown on Friday last, closing with a brilliant torshlight demonstration by 2,000 Wide Awakes in the evening. A report of the doings of that day (delayed till now for want of room), which we publish elsewhere, will repay perusal. The Republicana of Olange and Sullvan are very "wide-awake," and will give a good account of themselves on the 6th of November rest. If they do not succeed in returning to the House of Representatives their faithful, efficient and accomplished Representative, the Hon. CHARLES H. VAN WYCE, it will not be for the lack of real and untiring exertions to compass so desirable an object. The popularity of Mr. Van Wyck is evinced to the fact that he carried the District two years ago in the face of a Demoeratic majority (on Governor), ranning more than

she in the fact that the Succetash Democracy dare not set up one of their own sort against him row, but have just united with the Bell everetts on Mr. D. B. St. John, an old-time Anti-Stavery Whig.

We have some additional European news by the stesmer Arebia. It is said that the Piedmontese lane ers pursued the Pontifical gendarmes close to the gate of Rome, This is doubtful. Bertani, late Secretary-General of Garibaldi, states that neither himself nor Garibaldi ever thought of counsel ng the immediate occupation of Rome, at the risk of a conflict with France. The Sardinian Chambers had agreed to the sunexation to Sardioin of those provinces of Central and Southern Ita'y which vote in favor thereof. The Sardinian army was expected scon to enter Nespolitan territory. The Provinces of Umbria, Viterbo, and the Marches are lost to the Papal Government, and others are insurgent. The only provinces left are Civita Veerhia, Prosinone, and Valettri. A better feeling existed between Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel. the former having made some modifications in his Ministry to meet the views of the Neapolitans. Garibaldi, however, appears anxious to leave mat ters as they stand in the hands of Victor Emanu-I, and retire from the field. In the defeat of the Patriots at Capua, the English Hungarian brigade was badly cut up. In a manifesto Mazzini de clares that no King of Ita'y should be proclaimed before the Kingdom of Italy is organized at Rome.

SOUTHERN TRADE_FIRE-EATING.

The dry goods jobbing house of Lane, Boyce & Co., which recently suspended payment, have asked and obtained from their creditors an extension or postponement of their liabilities for terms of six, twelve, and eighteen months. Their balance-sheet, as submitted to their creditors, stood-

Assetz....\$2,558,000 Liabilities...\$1,795,000. Apparent surplus..........\$7,63,000. Assuming those assets to be tolerably good, it seems clear that the house ought not to have failed at all, in times of general prosperity and menetary abundance like these. As their liabilities of course fall due from time to time, while their assets must consist mainly of retailers' notes not yet due, and which ought to be available at a moderate sacrifice, they ought not to have been obliged to ask forbearance at all. Supposing them to have \$2,000,000 in current mercantile paper, falling due from thirty days to six or eight months hence, that paper ought to be negotiable at an average of ten per cent off, so that they could pay every farthing they owe, leaving them \$558,000 in goods, slow notes, &c., as clear surplus. And, in a country where business is conducted soberly and rationally, such would be the result.

But Messra. Lane, Boyce & Co. have been doing a heavy Southern trade, and that trade is usually conducted on principles which set prudence and even commen sense at defiance. It is a common practice to sell heavy bills of goods to Southern houses of no known capital nominally on twelve menths' time, but really on fourteen or fifteen months, as the goods are sold and delivered in February and the notes at twelve months dated the 1st of April ensuing. In other words, the cott n-planters have generally a year's credit with their merchants and factors for their food, clothing, implements, &c., &c., and sometimes for a part of their negroes also. Obviously, if insects, or frost, or drouth, or floods, cut short the crop, the planter cannot pay; if the crop is superabundant, the price is apt to be low, and he is both slack and short; if his crop is ample and the price fair, he is doing so well that he wants to do better: so he pays his merchant in part-the least that will answer-and invests the balance in more land and more negroes. Of course, there must be frequent and heavy lesses under this system, aside from the permanent ab sorption of One Hundred Millions of Northern capital in Southern industry -- in itself, to our mind, a damage to both sections. There have been few discriminations more absurd than that of Gov. Seward last Winter, when he characterized the Southern as "Capital" in contradistinction to the "Labor" or Free States. Calling a dream Bottom's, "because it hath no bottom," was hardly more preposterous.

The South is generally represented as prodigal and extravogant; we know not that she is more so than the North; but we know that this system of loose and exaggerated credit tends to make her so. It is the inevitable tendency of a system under which a mere youth, who has set up to be a planter, may run himself over head and ears into debt in total ignorance of all the canons of successful business. We do not consider the South so much to blame for this perverse and reckless abuse of credit as the North-the planter as the merchantbut we know that it should somehow be stopped. It is a curse to the whole country. Credit as a casual and temporary midgation of some great public calamity is very well; but credit as a natu ral and chronic relation between section and section is not well. There is no more solid reason why the South should owe New-York a cofton-crop than that we should owe her the price of one. She ought to buy next year's goods with this year's crop; it would be better for all parties if she did so. Yet she insis's on keeping a year behind, and going deeper and yet deeper in debt; and in our last commercial article we read as follows:

"Col. V. K. Stevenson has accepted the Presidency of the Southern Facilie Enlicoed, and has gone to Furope in connection with matters perighting to the interests of the road. The North-ville Bonner learns that the New York agent of a French and German house has signified to Col. Stovenson, that his principals will contract to build the entire road, taking one half of the may o the stock of the road with a mortgage on the lands of the Con

-That is to say: if the company will furnish money enough, or what will bring money, to build the road, the "French and German house" wifl oversee the job, and only ask half the road, when completed, for their trouble! And that is the way our poorer roads-not all of them Southern, by any means-are apt to be built.

Our people are not all satisfied to have matters o on in this slip-shed amble down the road to rain. The St. Louis News, with reference to the attempt to make Missouri a great Iron-producing State. with an immense rolling-nill at her commercial capital save:

capital sage:

"We hope to see the Missouri Legislature put an end to the system of toping mean rails, on long credit, by the roads incorporated in this Sixte. The system important has an indexes as dependent on foreign capitalists. One same indexes are unless and driven out of the State by the houry trace caused by one realizant debt-taxes which go to support the laborery in the same and estimate the fall of England, that have made the call has a remain. e refer. "The supposed accessities of roads oft in Impel them to buy

the good for nothing foreign rule, because they can use brade some species of credit in their purchase. But all such delhave to be paid in the end and wish (aftern), that not the fees exhausts a community then if they had at once haved the merives and paid the whole debt."

two thousand sheed of the Republican State ticket; I the Pacific Relirond shall be commenced forthwith I that is a very II wind that blows no one good.

and pushed to a completion within the next ten years, but we protest against its construction with European capital or European iron. Give us a Pariff that will set our own furnaces and forges into full operation, and we shall need acither money nor iron from abroad. We are quite as able to build and own the read as any other nation is to build it for us. Our credit in Europe is not a help to us but a stare.

-The Charleston Mercury, we perceive, counts on Southern indebtment at the North as a formidable weapon for the Fire-Eaters in case they attempt a quiet little game of rebellion upon Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. Here is its calculation:

"The relative position of the two sections of the Union toward sch other, is this: Southern productions realized in the South cach other, is this: Southern productions realized in the South, with their cost rains - Northern productions, out or credit in the South. Now, suppose the door of intercourse closed between the re-suppose the Union dissolved—which section will suffer most? If the reparation between the two sections of the Union is quietly acquiesced in, no violent convolsion of commerce in the South will take place. The means to pay Southern indebtedmass to the North will be unimpaired; white, by treaty stipulations, the present of collecting debts due to the North, will be feelly granted. The channels of commerce will be gradually changed. But let the Northern States attempt coercion—let them nake war on the South—instead of loss, it may be great gain, to rake war on the South-instead of less, it may be great gain, to the merchants of the South. They have the goods of Northern merchants, and Northern merchants have their promises to p.y. with will be obregged by ear. Will the North, on the others hand, have snything belonging to the South which she can keep as a set off, to the forfeiture of her claims on the South? Not a Our cetton, our sugar, our tobacco, have been paid for before they left the producers' hands. If they have them, they have paid for them. And if they want more of them, which they will, to keep their factories in operation, they must pay for them.
Thus, then, a separation of the Southern States from the North Thus, then, a separation of the Southern States from the North orn States, can in ne way in jure the general commerce of the South. All the promises to pay, in our banks, rest on the agricultural productions of the South. If they will still exist, and will still sell, whether the Union is dissolved or not, these promises are just as good with the Union dissolved as continued; while the purchasers of Northern goods in the South, instead of being distressed by pre-sure for payment of their obligations, will be cased, if not released suthrely from paying them."

Secretary Locane. -We call that good. Messrs. Screws, Legree

& Slatter of the South, owe Messrs, Josh, Heary & Co. of New-York, some little bills for dry goods and sundries, as is their habit. The debtors command their creditors to defeat a disgusting railsplitter, hight Abe Lincoln, under penalty of a repudiation of the debt. Frightened Josh. & Co. pour out their each like water and shriek them selves red in the face to fulfill the commands of their debtors-but to no purpose. Lincoln is elected; and the Chivalry thereupon proceed to nullify the laws, which Abe refuses to stand. "Well," say Screws & Co., "if we can't flog "you, you vulgar old mauler, we can cheat Josh. & Co. out of the money we owe them for their " dry goods, and we will." Perhaps they may; but they have done that before now without effecting thereby a dissolution of the Union, and they may try it a dozen times with precisely similar results. Many a New-York jobber will sell his goods and his soul to the cotton-growers and be chested out of the promised consideration; but the Union will stand and the laws be enforced nevertheless, netil long after the present race of dry-goods jobbers and their Southern debtors shall have been peacefully gathered to their fathers.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The Herald calls loudly on our bankers and job bers to pour their surplus cash into the pockets of the patriots who are doing their little all in behalf of the Fusion ticket in the perverse rural districts of our State. We second the motion, and in its support copy the most of The Herald's exhortation -as follows:

"NOW FOR NEW-YORK.

"The momentous battle of Marengo was, to all appearances out to Nepoleon, when General Dessaix, with his division, cam be and turned the tide of viccory into the utter rout of the Aus-lans. So now with this all important Presidential battle. It is apparently lost; but the reserved conservative forces of New York are coming up, and they still may change this apparent de

feat late a complete and decisive victory.

"After the into automating Republican majorities in Pennsylmin, Ohlo and Indiana, it would be folly to pender any tenger in the idea that Lincoln may be defeated, if the results left the eath without a balance of power still in reserve against him. but New York has not yet spoken, and without the thirty-five But New York has not yet space, and without the thirty-de-electoral votes of New-York, Lincoln cannot be elected. Again, from the organization of the Republican party down to this day, it has new r come within ferty thousand of one-half the absolute popular vote of the State. All our State elections from 1855 to incitate an actual or reserved popular majority egainst the

Republicans ranging between furly and sixty thousand.

"All that is needed, therefore, to turn the tide of victory equins the Republicans is the concentration of the elements of this popular conservative majority into a solid column. Can this be done! Why not! We have still a margin of three weeks of wtime-a satisfactors Union ticket is before the p he issues of the compaign are thoroughly understood-York City is thoroughly alive to the crisis-but the arti-Repu lican fections in the interior call for encouragement and ouristance in the work of organizing and combining their forces The exigency demands a liberal out sy of labor and means on the put of the conservatives of the City in behalf of their brethren in the sweal districts. The organization of the Union ticket here will not suffice. The occasion reputres a large and compreirs distribution of our proligious metropolitan resources ghout the State.

"We wrnt as other metropolitan Union meeting—not a meeting of mere windy speeches and patriotic resolutions, torches and fireworks, but a prantical business meeting, upon Kosanta's practical id-a, "material and financial sid." We want a meetng of our conservative business men, and subscriptions and in elligent volunteers for the purposes of organization all over the State. We dare say that in dresses, jewelry, i.e., at least five hundred thousand dolars were expended by the parties concerned for the late built of our old folks to the young Prince of Wates. One half this sum, or one fourth of it, judiciously dis priorice throughout the State, would raily our conservative error together, and organize them for a good report on election

-We call the special attention of Messrs, Josh. Henry & Co. to the above entreaties. They are pertirent and timely. They ought to stimulate the flagging energies and give a fillip to the fainting spirits of their rural servitors by a liberal disbu sement of cash. True, they cannot thereby carry the State, nor come within thirty thousand of it; but they can brace up the boys to make a good fight, and prevent a general caving in on the strength of the crushing returns from Pennsylvanis. With Half a Million Dollars of mercantile cash, judiciously distributed among the Fusion polit cians of the rural counties, we shall have a spirited, plucky contest, such as they had last week in Pennsylvania-such as, alas! they will not have in Pennsylvania next month. The starch is theroughly taken out of the Fusionists of that State. and there is not money enough in ten backs, to set them fairly on their feet again. But it is otherwise in this State, and Half a Million well distributed might prevent the majority for Lincoln in St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Oneida, Onendaga, Oswoge, Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Stenben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Washington, averaging more than 4,000 each; though ne money wenld reduce St. Luwrence so low as 6 000. But so matter for the result: Fasion is a very hard pill for the Dong'as men of the interior, and for Irishmen everywhere, and to fight under such auspices as now surround our rural Fusionists is tough work. They stood the Bell Electors telerably well, it ough not without computations visitings; the seven Brockinridge Electors tgled their powers of endurance to the ulmost; but when the returns from Pennsylvania and Indiana showed them that the game was up, they shuedered at the thought of rolling themselves in all this Pusion dirt for nothing. They are now savage, sullen, desperate, and need to be held up in order that they may be properly knocked down-so give them the Half Million. It will not endanger Luccoln or Morgan, while it wift supply many a ciever fel-This is to the polet. We carriedly des to that low with a new coat, or hat, or pair of bools. For

TTALY.

ludge rem the abstract of the news obtained off Parliament, it appears that the ancexasi a to the Sarcinean monarchy of Central and Southern Italy has been formelly authorized, on the declaration of the people, by universal suffrage, that they desire it. It is further authoritatively stated, tost the Piedmontese army is about to enter the Neapolitan territory, under command of Victor Emanuel in per-Nap'es, now holding the fortress of Gaëta. It also appears in the proceedings of the Sardinian Parliament, that the Opposition, or at least some members of that body, share in the suspicions said to be entertained at Naples that Victor Emanuel had sent his troops into the Papal territories, under a secret agreement or ucderstanding with France that this addition to his territories shall be offset by some further cossions to the Emperor. The expression of this susp cion was embedied in a demand for the production of all documents relating to the entry of the Sardiaians into Umbria and the Marches. In refusing this demand, Court Cavour took occasion to deny, in the most explicit terms, the existence of any document, public or private, stipulating the cossion of any part of Italy to any foreign Power, or that any such cession had ever been made the subject of any negotiation or diplomatic conversation. When the vote of the people of the Two Sicilies

and of the late Papal States is to be taken on the question of annexation, we are not yet informed; nor do we know how, in the mean time, the internal administration of the occupied provinces is to go on. As to both these matters, the position of Umbria and the Marches is materially different from that in which, previous to, and at the time of the annexation, Tuscany and the other annexed Duchies stood. They had Governments of their own. These Governments submitted to the people the question of annexation, and it was on the strength of the popular vote in its favor that the annexation was carried out. In the recentlyoccupied districts h wever, in default of such Governments, the question will no doubt be sub mitted to the inhabitants by special commissioners appointed for the purpose by the Sardinian authorities, just as in the Two Sicilies it will be submitted by Garibaldi and his representatives. There is again some talk, as on a former occasion, of a European Congress, or of a Congress of the Catholic powers, to dispose of the Italian compli cation; but as, on that occasion, no such Congress met, one will hardly meet now. The Pope meanwhile seems by no means disposed to submit quietly. A fragment of his late army still remains to him, and beside anothemas issued against Victor Emanuel, fresh enrollments are being made, though they cannot be of much account, especially as his Holiness no longer has a General, since Lamoricière has been taken prisoner and sent to

It is announced that the heroic Garibaldi, having invited the Sardinian monerch to come and complete the work he has se gloriously begun and carried nearly to its consummation, now proposes to lay down all the power which he has acquired, retiring to his simple and unpretending farm on the island of Sardinia.

THE WISDOM OF WALLEY AND OF WINTEROP.

Mr. Samuel H. Walley of Massachusotts, cuce Congressman, but a Congressman no more forever, in writing a late letter to " L. Saltonstall. esq., Chairman, &c."-a letter which is chiefly croak, startles the contemplative reader by exclaiming: "I am no croaker." This reminds us of the old lady who was the most terrible tattle-bearer of her vicinage, and who always concluded her scandalous stories by crying: "I rever says nothing to nobody." We are afraid that Mr. Samuel H. Walley is too modest to do himself justice, and, although there may be others whose croak is hoarser and more borrific than his, we assure him that he has a neat note of his own, and a knack at logubrissity, which, like George the Third's mind, as estimated by Dr. Johnson, is "far from contemptible." Among the Minor Howlers, he howls fairly, and he may in time, by assiduity, attain to the true terrier-tone of Mr. George T. Curtis, the decorous style of lamentation of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, the polished pathos of Mr. Everett, the charmingly venerable complaints of Mr. George S. Hillard, or even that "wolf's long 'howl" which was once heard but is now silent in Besten. But if Mr. Walley wishes to rise as an accomplished croaker in the estimation of his fellowchoristers, he must not, in the intervals of his agonies, make such cheerful and inconsistent admis sions as this: " I have faith in the prosperity of this country and the perpetuity of this Union." will never do, Mr. Walley; this is as bad as if you should perform a double-shuffle at a funeral; to make such an admission is to be immorally jolly. You are to have faith in nothing but night, and confidence in nothing but chaes; and we must say that n thus cheerfully writing to the mournful Saltonstall, your discover a degree of good spirits which your weetly wretched friends will scarcely relish. But Mr. Walley is a little given to extremes. In the last part of his letter, he expresses the belief that Bell and Everett will be elected; a confession which must have been more painful to Mr. Saltonstallsupposing that gentleman to be possessed of commen sense-than even Mr. Walley's discreditable dishelief in Disunion.

Mr. Winthrep, who spoke to the same congregation which had the sadsatisfaction of listening to Mr. Walley's letter, has just returned from Eu-10pe, and was captured by the Belleveretts before be had recovered " from the fatigues of travel, and the dizziness of a foreign voyage." Not havng been allowed time to settle into a good, steady state of total intellectual desolation, he winks with one eye, and weeps with the other, in the Wm. H. Russell, to visit the Eastern Cities nest extraordinary way: He sometimes chirps, and socurt mes walls. But what he wants, in order that he may chirp continually, and give up wailing for life, is " a final trace and termination to the fratricidal strife, which has been so long waged between the North and the South." We oust give his amiable language more largely: "A four years' truce to all there dismal and dreary end wholly abstract disputes and bicker ngsabout Squatter Sovereignty and Dred Scott decisions. and Souttern obgarchies, and sectional aggressions, won'd de more to restore just views of the Constitution, and just vlows of Slavery, too, than all the harargues and philippies which have been composed and uttered since the days of Demesthence"- Mr. Winthrop's "harangue," destilute went nothing but a moderate loan, which we suppose, included. Now, there is a bald and they will be abundantly able and willing to pay of

beggerly generality about this statement, and The Arabia not only birgs a week later infor. | about all Mr. Winthrop's statements, which is mation, but her advices, so far at least as we can really remarkable. He is a Master of Arts, and by implication, a Master of Logie; but his view Cape Race, show a decided progress in the of public affairs involves the dreariest of all posidisentanglement of Italian affairs. From the short | ble contradictions. "Squatter Sovereignty" is of account of the proceedings of the Piedmontere no consequence; the "Dred Scott decision" is of no consequence; these differences of opinion are of no consequence; and yet the discussion of this doctrine, of this decision, of these differences, is to be fellowed by the most momentous consequences, Does Mr. Winterop mean to pay to the intelligent constituencies of the North and of the South the doubtful compliment of saying that they are disson-to cooperate with the forces of Garibaldi, in puting, to their eternal political rain, about nothing putting an end to the contest with the late King of at all 7 Dees Mr. Wisthrop mean to profess himself, in these stirring times, a mere Nothingarian? Is be for "Squatter Sorereignty," or against it? Is he with or against the Supreme Court on the "Dred Scott decision ?" Has be, once a public servant, and still a public teacher of polities, to opicious on these topics? Or, having here, is he afraid to utter them? And desiring to tter them, during some miraculous access of poitical courage, would be wish to be told that he was ruining the Republic?

The truth is, and if Mr. Winthrop were not blinded by his fastidiousness and by a self-esteem not at all fastidious, he would see that this very warmth of discussion, which he so deprecates, is our only safety against the identical catastrophe the fear of which embitters Mr. Winthrop a mornings and evenings. This is not our idea, but that of John Quincy Adams, a gentleman who kept his sense during scenes which were far more violent than those which seemed to have stultified Mr. Withrop. Twenty three years ago, Mr. Adams said, in a Fourth of July oration, at Newbaryport: " Free. "dem of speech is the only safety-valve which. " under the high pressure of Slavery, can preserve " your political beiler from a fearful and fataler. " plosico." And yet Mr. Wiothrop's panacea is that all men shall become instantly damb. He would tie down the safety-valve, stir up the fire, drive the public machine to the same of velocity, and then seating himself upon the boiler, with a ctearful smile lembently playing about his spectac'es, call upon his fellow creatures to observe how fine a turn affairs had taken! And this is called states. marship! Net vulgar, coaree, every-day statesmanship of the streets, the shops and the polls; but state-manship refined, recordite and philosophical -the political wisdom of the library and the drawog room. It certainly seems to us that there is a higher wisdom than this. Public peace is not to be

had for the seking. Truces are of small possibilit;

when men are in carnest. Wars are not terminated by the mere wishes of those engaged in them. Mr. Winthrop, it is true, says that there is no red cause of controversy; but he knows better, as we do, and as all men do; and were we a citizen f South Carolina, with bread fields full of big ngrees, we do not think that we should thank his for his estimate of the importance of the conflic. At the same time, we hope, even under these ufavorable circumstances, that we should have to grace to fight out the feud fairly, and to acquiese io defeat with tolerable equacimity. Thus far, to South has had things very much its own way. I has been petted by Presidents and coddled by Cagresses, and continually sided by the Democrate party, until it has come to think, as Mr. Winthay has, that there is only one side to any question nvolving Slavery. That self-delusion is nov in a fair way of removal. We are to know whether the political power of this country is to reside where the Constitution places it; or whether we are to go on acquiescing n measures exactly like those which Mr. Winthrop himself, in the House of Representatives, by vots and speech, opposed. Until this can be decided, there will be difference of opinion, certainly, but there is no reason in the world why there should be what Mr. Winthrop so weeps at, viz: "Bid "blood, bad language, and blows." Nor is itwhatever may be asserted to the contrary-the fault of the North that these elements have intraced mon the discussion. In trath, these are the features of that peculiar kind of political discussion which the South employs; but they are not necessary, and they would be less frequent if Mr. Winthrop and men like him at the North would not so often teach the South the language of petulant complaint. It is this idea which fanciful conservalives create and foster, that the South is suffering under some grievous wrong, which makes slaveholding Representatives impertinent and unreasonable. Heaven knows they have cause to be in good humor, for thus far they have lost nothing, ard have gaired everything. Nor is this controversy by any means the sectional one which some white lips declare it to be. South Carolina has a friend in Mr. Winthrop; Kentucky has many friends in Mr. Winthrop's friends; and Mr. Everett is the Friend of all Mankind. The Republican party goes into no contest at the North in which it does not encounter the flunkeys and henchmen of Slavery. While we are far from enumerating Mr. Winthrop among these, we must consider his acquisition by the Beli-Everettes as tending very strongly toward the Preservation of Things in General.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.

A quiet, solid New-England farmer, who has pitched his tent in Kansas, makes in our columns to-day the most sensible suggestion we have noted with regard to the fearful destitution now setting in upon Kansas, caused by the almost total dearth of rain through the year ending with last mouth. He urges the policy of a Subscription Loan by Eastern people who have something to spare la favor of the needy in Kansas-said Loan to be secured by mortgage on the farms of these relieved. The plan is feasible, and cannot fail to succeed if taken in hand by the right men.

If the pe p'e of Kansas will meet in their several localities and authorize a few men of known integrity and responsibility, such as Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Judge Thos. Ewing, jr., and and open a Subscription Loan for that Territoryeach subscriber to have a mortgage made to him by the resipient of his money, secured on real estate worth double the amount leaned thereon-there can be no difficulty in borrowing any amount that may be required, even thou, h it were Five Millions of Deliars. Make this a thoroughly business matter, in the hands of business men, who know what is wanted and how to effect it, and the money will be forthcoming as fast as wanted.

Of course, we understand that this will not pre clude all necessity for the exercise of chardy-There are some families in Kansas whose destitu tion is so eiter that they need alms outright; but they are exceptions. The great majerity of the